

RUT

- Ru'stick.** *adj.* [*ruficus*, Lat.]
1. Rural; country.
By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side, and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though fostered to by the mules, as many times the very *rufick* people left both their delights and profits to harken to his songs. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.
An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly behaviour, when his *rufick* airs have grown up with him till the age of forty. *Watts's Logick.*
 3. Brutal; savage.
My soul foreboded I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *rufick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*
 4. Artless; honest; simple.
Plain; unadorned.
An altar stood, *rufick*, of grassy ford. *Milton.*
With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,
Where ancient Neleus sat, a *rufick* throne. *Pope.*
 - Ru'stick.** *n. f.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country.
As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rufick*, all this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unworthily rail'd at. *South.*
 - Ru'stiness.** *n. f.* [from *rufus*.] The state of being rusty.
 - To Ru'stle.** *v. n.* [hryslan, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.
Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the *ruffling* of silks, betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
He is coming; I hear the straw *ruffle*. *Shakefp.*
This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than *ruffling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shakefp.*
Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air
Brush'd with the his of *ruffling* wings. *Milton.*
As when we see the winged winds engage,
Ruffling from ev'ry quarter of the sky,
North, East, and West, in airy swiftsness vy. *Granville.*
All begin the attack;
Fans clap, silks *ruffle*, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*
Not less their number than the milk-white swans,
That o'er the winding of Cyaster's springs,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *ruffling* wings. *Po.*
 - Ru'sty.** *adj.* [from *rufus*.]
1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.
After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a *ruffy* sword and empty purse. *Howel.*
Part four the *ruffy* shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Aeneis.*
 2. Impaired by inactivity.
Hector, in his dull and long continued truce,
Is *ruffy* grown. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*
 - To Rut.** *v. n.* [*rut*, Fr.] To desire to come together. Used of deer.
Rut. *n. f.* [*rut*, Fr.]
1. Copulation of deer.
The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for generation: and if rain come about the middle of September, they go to *rut* somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*



RYE

- The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deep after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut*. *Bre.*
2. [*Route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel.
 - RUTH.** *n. f.* [from *rue*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another.
The Britons, by Maximilian laid way
With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*,
Were to those Pagans made an open prey. *Fa. Queen.*
All *ruth*, compassion, mercy he forgot.
She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth
Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth*. *Fairfax.*
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *Milton.*
 - Ru'thful.** *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] Rucful; woful; sorrowful.
The inhabitants seldom take a *ruthful* and reaving experience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 - Ru'thfully.** *adv.* [from *ruthful*.]
1. Wofully; sadly.
The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the enemy, *ruthfully* perished. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking found
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Most *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
 3. Wofully. In irony.
By this Minerva's friend bereft
Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes
Ruthfully smear'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*
 - Ru'thless.** *adj.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous.
What is Edward but a *ruthless* sea?
What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit?
The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I start, the cruel people laugh.
His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *ruthless* shed my gall upon the ground. *Shakefp.*
Their rage the hostile powers restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Shakefp.*
To *ruthless* deeds, blind rage, and fell revenge,
Their fervid spirits fires. *Thomson's Summer.*
 - Ru'thlessness.** *n. f.* [from *ruthless*.] Want of pity.
 - Ru'thlessly.** *adv.* [from *ruthless*.] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.
 - Ru'ttier.** *n. f.* [*routier*, Fr.] A direction of the road or course at sea.
 - Ru'ttish.** *adj.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous.
That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of the allurements of count Rouffillon, a foolish idle boy; but for all that very *ruttish*. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*
 - RYE.** *n. f.* [*nyge*, Saxon.]
1. A coarse kind of bread corn.
Between the acres of the rye,
These pretty country folks would lye. *Shakefp.*
Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than wheat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. A disease in a hawk.
 - RYE GRASS.** *n. f.* A kind of strong grass.
Some few *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

S

- Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation.
- In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as *rose*, *rejoice*, *rejoys*, *offer*, *nasel*, *resident*, *buy*, *business*. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *lose*, *disignation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given.
- In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *s* stands in verbs for *is*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as a rule, that no noun singular should end with *s* single: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose*, *house*; and where the syllable is short the *s* is doubled, and was once *ss*, as *ass*, anciently *asse*, *wilderness*, anciently *wildernesse*, *distress*, anciently *distresse*.
- SABA'OTH.** [*n. f.* [An Hebrew word signifying *rest*; *sabbat*, *SABBATH*.] French; *sabatum*, Latin.]
1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.
Holy Lord God of *sabaath*. *Common Prayer.*
I purpose,
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakepeare.*
Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,
Ere *sabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*
Here ev'ry day was *sabbath*: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from servile toil releas'd,
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:
Such as blest angels exercise above,
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *sabbaths* as that one the now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one, which the employs:
For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*
 2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.
Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel's C. War.*
Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,
Or break th' eternal *sabbath* of his rest,
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*
Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*
- SA'BATHBREAKER.** *n. f.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the *sabbath* by labour or wickedness.
The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Essays.*
- SABBA'TICAL.** *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbaticus*, Fr. from *sabbath*.] Resembling the *sabbath*; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.
The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumstance of great moment. *Forbes.*
- SA'BATHISM.** *n. f.* [from *sabbatum*, Latin.] Observance of the *sabbath* superstitiously rigid.
- SABINE.** *n. f.* [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Latin.] A plant.
Sabine or favin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond any of the sorts of trees commonly made use of for that purpose. *Mortimer.*
- SA'BLE.** *n. f.* [*zibella*, Latin.] Fur.
Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentilems arms. *Peacham on Blazoning.*
Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech,
he violently raght from his head his rich cap of *sable*. *Kneller.*
The peacocks plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable*'s tail. *Gaol.*
- SA'BLE.** *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

SAC

- By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*
With him inthron'd
Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,
The comfort of his reign. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
They soon begin that tragick play,
And with their smoaky cannons banish day:
Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*
Adoring first the genius of the place,
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*
- SA'BLE.** *n. f.* [French.]
1. A sandpit. *Bailey.*
 2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*
- SA'BRE.** *n. f.* [*sabre*, French; I suppose, of Turkish original.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion.
To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars,
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*
Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village slave,
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- SABULOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *sabulosus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.
- SABULOUS.** *adj.* [*sabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; sandy.
- SACCADE.** *n. f.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*
- SACCHARINE.** *adj.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste of any other of the chief qualities of sugar.
Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the leaves of most plants. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- SACERDOTAL.** *adj.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.
They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfl.*
He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
- If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*
- SACHEL.** *n. f.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.
- SACK.** *n. f.* [*sack*, Hebrew; *sacus*, Latin; *sack*, Sax.] It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]
1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.
Our *sack* shall be a mean to sack the city.
And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shak. Henry VI.*
Vastus caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Kneller.*
 2. The measure of three bushels.
 3. A woman's loose robe.
- To Sack.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in bags.
Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The gift is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound. *Betterton.*
 2. [From *sacar*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.
Edward Bruce spoiled and burnt all the old English pale inhabitants, and *sack'd* and rased all cities and corporate towns. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?
What cities *sack'd*? *Fairfax.*
Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land?
The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and *sack'd* in his reign. *South's Sermons.*
The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sack'd* by a barbarous enemy, they would take
Who